

ABSTRACT

This invention relates to latex polymers and blends of such latex polymers used to produce gloves, coatings, binders for papers and nonwovens, and other articles having superior electrostatic dissipative properties. Such articles have a surface resistivity value below 1×10^{11} ohms/square per square, a static decay time of less than 1 second, or both.

The blends comprise one or more (1) polymers (in latex, solution or dispersion form) of (a) at least one reactive macromer of at least one alkylene oxide having at least one functional group capable of free-radical transformation, (b) optionally at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer having at least one carboxylic acid group, and (c) optionally one or more free radically polymerizable comonomers, and (2) one or more other polymer latexes or dispersions of such polymers as natural rubber, conjugated-diene-containing polymers, hydrogenated styrene-butadiene triblock copolymers, chlorosulfonated polyethylenes, ethylene copolymers, acrylic and/or methacrylic ester copolymers, vinyl chloride copolymers, vinylidene chloride copolymers, polyisobutylenes, polyurethanes, polyureas, and poly(urethane-urea)s.

Also suitable for making antistatic articles such as gloves by coagulant dipping processes, even in the absence of said (2) other polymer latexes or dispersions, are (1) polymers (in latex, solution or dispersion form) of (a) at least one reactive macromer of at least one alkylene oxide having at least one functional group capable of free-radical transformation, wherein

said macromer comprises less than about 10 wt.% of total polymer weight in the (1) latex, solution or dispersion polymers, (b) optionally at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer having at least one carboxylic acid group, and (c) one or more free radically polymerizable comonomers.